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### The Extra Session.

The public looks with extreme disquiet upon the special session of the New York Legislature that meets in Albany to-day.

Of course it realizes that the Hooker case must be decided and that owing to regular session this extraordinary meeting must be held, but until Assemblymen will not breathe with complete and abso-

its predecessors. Its record is bad, but not unprecedentedly bad. The reason New York fears this gathering of its lawmakers must be sought outside the walls of the Capitol at Albany.

New York fears its Legislature because the Grocer of Newburgh is back on his cracker box throne, in command of his hireling forces and ready to ex- given by his grandson Nicholas II. is ercise to the fullest extent the malevo- another. lent power that he possesses. From the legislators, left to their own devices and following their own bent, New York does not fear much real harm, but when BENJAMIN B. ODELL'S word is law and he is on the ground to enforce it on Capitol Hill, New York realizes how dangerous its situation is.

May it be a short session!

## The Chicago Strike Sufferers.

Chicago believes that the strike of union teamsters which has transformed the city's streets into armed camps for nearly three months is entering its final phase. SHEA, the president of the union, in whose hands the entire conduct of the war lay, is discredited. His own union pays no more attention to him. The affiliated bodies of labor have ignored him lately. The teamsters are applying Moscow reformers, must stand on an for their old places on the old terms. Many of them will not be reemployed at all, and others must wait for vacancies before they can go back to work.

The Chicago employers have lost thousands of dollars through that strike, but they will be able to survive it. Some non-union teamsters and more "innocent bystanders" lost their lives, and others strikers were injured too. The list of dead and wounded is a long one. Chicago is not inhabited by a flabby population. When its workingmen go out on strike they mean business. The hospitals and the deadhouse bear witness to the sin-

cerity of their desire to win. But the sufferers whose plight stirs sympathy are the women and children of the misguided men who left their jobs at the beck of the union bosses. Many of the strikers "went out" unwillingly and only because they dared not disobev the summons. These men have wives and children to support, and the strike benefits drawn from the union treasuries are a small amount each week. The men are not to be criticized for throwing up to which might be as nearly as possible jobs that if retained would have meant their serious injury or death. The women were not to blame for this, however.

President CORNELIUS P. SHEA did many unjust things before and during the teamsters' strike, but none of them was as bad as the injustice he did to the innocent families of his deluded followers when he issued the order to quit

# Where They Are Wanted.

As usual when the stream of foreign tion between 1840 and 1850.

44,996 foreign born.

South has sent to the North and West out a precedent in the national history, about two and a half million whites and and would therefore be termed "irregreceived in return, native and foreign, ular." As to the function that would less than half as many people.

two Carolinas. Many millions of acres | meetings, not a word was uttered by of exceedingly arable land in the South | the Czar. are uncultivated, in Louisiana alone nineteen millions out of a total of twenty-

Northern used only 1,967,635.

tion from the North and from abroad, and most of them have representatives in New York engaged in the dissemination of information to attract immigrants. citizens of Ireland, Scotland, Switzer- sailles. land and France and all other foreigners of Saxon origin"; but it is useless to expect any considerable immigration if such restrictions are imposed. Comparatively little of the immigration of the present is Saxon. The great majority of

it is Latin, Italian. Meantime, too, there is still a small element at the South which resists and resents any immigration. The South for may have THE SUN malled to them at the foregoing | Southerners is its cry. Such people are assisting the labor agitators at the North who are now crying out so loudly for the stopping of the stream from abroad; Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing yet the South could take a million of these immigrants a year for ten years to come, and still remain thinly populated relatively to the North. Of course, great social and political changes would result, but so much the better. Finally, the South has only to pay sufficient wages, or to offer other inducements in the way of furnishing cheap land, to get all the foreign population disregard the opinion of the Church and believe it desires.

### Is Reform Probable in Russia?

It will be remembered that a conference of delegates from the zemstvos, or the inaction of the lawmakers at their provincial councils, of European Russia met lately in Moscow and adopted certain resolutions which a deputation was orand Senators adjourn again New York | dered to present to the Czar. Although the conference had not been officially sanctioned, it was received on June 19 The Legislature is not worse than at the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo, and to the petition for representative institutions a reply was made which might be held to offer some encouragement if more confidence could be placed in the speaker's tenacity of purpose. Unhappily, experience has shown that a declaration of intentions made by ALEXANDER II. was one thing, but that a promise

Let us compare the Czar's answer which we printed on Tuesday, with the cardinal points in the program of reform urged by the deputation from the zemstvos. It appears that the members of the Moscow conference, while differing as to the details of the method of choosing a national assembly, as to whether that body should be invested with the power of the purse, and as to whether the sovereign's ministers should be responsible to it, agreed that four conditions were fundamental and indispensable. In the first place, representation in the national assembly must not be according to classes. That is to say, there must be a radical departure from the precedents established by the Zemsky Sobor and the French States-General, precedents, by the way, still adhered to in the Swedish Riksdag or Diet. All Russians, say the equal footing, as they did at Versailles after the States-General had transformed itself into a unicameral national assembly.

In the second place, the right to be represented must be subject to no restrictions on the score of race or religion. or schismatics, and all other seceders frustrated, for disfranchisement would engender disaffection. The third demand is that the national assembly, unlike the zemstvos, or provincial councils, which practically are controlled by the bureaucracy, shall possess distinct and indethe last named demand might be more definite, but evidently the Moscow conference tried to hit upon a formula assent unanimous. Of more precise and far reaching significance is the fourth point insisted upon by the petitioners, namely, that the representation shall be genuine, to which end it is pronounced essential that complete freedom shall be conceded to the press, that meetings for the purpose of discussion shall be unmolested. and that personal liberty shall be guaranteed, for, plainly, under no other corditions would an assembly faithfully reflect the sentiments of the Russian people.

This is what the Russian reformers immigration is great, talk is now heard ask. Now let us see what the Czar of the necessity of further legislation by | concedes. In the ten or twelve sen-Congress to check it. As asual at such tences cabled as composing his answer a time, too, this immigration is said to be we can find only one calculated to conof an inferior quality; fcb example, in vey even the semblance of satisfaction. the period of the great Irish immigra- NICHOLAS II. asserted it to be his sovereign and unalterable will that the ad-Little of this talk, however, is heard mission of elected representatives to and less costly distillations. They prefer in one part of the country. The South participation in the affairs of state wants immigration. Outside of the should be "regularly accomplished." Border States the population of the He does not say whether the members Southern States is almost wholly Ameri- of the assembly shall be chosen by the can and negro, less than 6 per cent. of people as a whole or by the zemstvos the foreign born population of the United for, what would come to the same thing, States being in them. For example, in by the orders or classes represented the great States of Georgia, Alabama, in the provincial assemblies. If by Mississippi and North and South Caro- regular is meant customary it must lina there were 8,830,424 people in 1900, be the latter alternative that the Czar of whom 4,122,540 were negroes and only has in view. The election of representatives by the whole Russian people, Moreover, since the civil war the irrespectively of classes, would be withbe entrusted to the assembly, when Meantime and consequently the South- | convoked, whether consultative or truly ern States are thinly populated as com- legislative, and what its relation would pared with the Northern. For example, be to the nation's finances and execu-New York has more than five times as | tive, nothing is said. About the immumany people to the square mile as Louisi- nity of individuals from arbitrary arrest, ana, and about four times as many as the about the freedom of the press and public

From the response made by MICHOLAS II. to the deputies from the zemstvos | the sneering bartender informs him topsix million acres. The Southern demand it seems a fair deduction that, even if loftically that the house affords no mofor labor in manufacturing industries the equivocal promise to convoke an lasses, but has honey. That is an insult has also become great. In 1805 Southern | elective assembly is kept, we shall wit- | to the New England conscience. nills manufactured 862,838 bales of ness a studious attempt to deprive it cotton, as against 2,083,839 bales in the of all power materially to modify the stimulate and encourage the human Northern mills. In 1903 the Southern autocratic and bureaucratic system. race, life will be worth enduring. Permills used 2,083,839 bales, while the Russian reformers, however, may take haps, as those brave men who knew how forthern used only 1,967,635.

to heart this comfort. For a despot to enjoy Medford Rum are passing, it is accordingly, the Southern States are to sanction any kind of representative as well that this drink of drinks should.

now systematically inviting immigra- assembly is like playing with fire. It pass too and not survive to be put to would scarcely be possible for Russian reactionists to devise a pretended representative body less calculated on the surface to subvert an autocracy than South Carolina confines its quest to was the French States-General which "white citizens of the United States, in 1789 was brought together at Ver-

> And This From a Woman Lawyer! This very remarkable letter comes to us from a woman lawyer of this town

who is an "expert in patent suits": " TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT: When two people are drawn together by the invisible power of love, the Church and State will not recognize that 'Gop is love,' but insist that Gop is a magis trate, a notary, a priest, or the like. Every sane, thinking person knows that people are constantly marrying where no true love exists, and also that people very often mistake fleeting passion for love yet if two such people have been joined by a man god, that is, a magistrate, &c., and then true love forces one of them into a desire for union with another, the Church rises in great indignation and shouts 'God is not love-God is a politician of

State or Church.' "The person who takes literally the view that GOD is love, propounded by John, is branded under the misnamed title 'free lover' by those who have not the slightest conception of the highest force in nature-true love. As a rule, those who love so deeply that they are forced by that love to that God is love usually follow the commandment. Thou shalt have but one GoD.' E. J. G. " NEW YORK, June 17."

This is about what has been said lately by a man who deserted his wife, the mother of his six children, for a young typewriter of whom he had become enamored. He is "in love so deeply' that he is "forced by that love to disregard" his duty. He holds himself to be under a "higher law," and he, too, calls

it "love " This woman lawyer says that ministers and magistrates often marry people who "mistake fleeting passion for love." Very likely: but how about the people who love so deeply that they are forced by that love to disregard the opinion of the Church"-that is, get along with an illicit union?

If a man takes a fancy to another woman than his wife or a woman to another man than her husband, that fancy she calls "true love"; for, of course, there would be no need of putting up such a defense unless the law of marriage was violated.

We are astonished that a woman who seems to have even a respectable place at the bar should write such wretched stuff to us. "Love"-what is love? Is it a sentiment apart from self-respect, from the law of society; a vagarious impulse to be followed blindly and madly without regard to established social morals? A woman lawyer who has not learned that legitimate marriage is essential to the conservation of society, and more particularly the protection of women and children, has pursued her studies to very little purpose. She is an anarchist, not a lawyer. She says she renders obedience to her higher nature: actually she is under the dominion of her lower senses. True love"-bosh! The saddest degradation of society comes from the eroti cism which she calls love.

# Good News and Bad.

New England sends to the world this month good news and bad. The lobster That is to say, not only the Old Believers, | crop is larger than for several years, and | the fear that this necessity of New York from the Orthodox Russian Church, but | life would disappear off the face of the also the Jews, the Germans of the Baltic earth proves to be unfounded. What a provinces and the Poles of Poland and weight of despair this announcement Lithuania, whether the latter are Ortho- lifts from mankind! It is not too much dox, Uniate or Catholic, should be en- to say that the lobster is the mainspring trusted with the suffrage. Otherwise, as of existence on Broadway. In honor of the deputies of the zemstvos point out, the lobsters the architects work feverthe primary aim of reform would be ishly day and night planning new lobster palaces, chefs strive to outdo themselves, musicians exercise their genius. cunning artists work their masterpieces. The disappearance of the lobster before the too eager pursuit of civilization threatened to involve art, science, learnpendent powers. The phraseology of ing, culture and even human existence

in general ruin. Has the Society of Psychical Research given due attention to the lobster as a means of provoking manifestations of the subliminal consciousness? What master works of poetry and song, what epoch making inventions, what undeniable communications with other spheres of existence do we owe to Homarus Americanus" Perhaps without lobsters the study of the mysteries of human personality might be forever stopped. Certainly, broad and inviting avenues that this peerless crustacean opens for investigation would be closed were he allowed to disappear from the human midst.

So much for the good news. Perhaps the bad will not touch so tender a spot in a new and heedless generation. It concerns a joy known better to the last century than to this. It is that the manufacture of Medford Rum-it deserves two big letters-is to be discontinued. Its manufacturers will not compete with new retirement from the field of competition, leaving behind an honorable and fragrant fame, to the debasement of the product on which the chief fame of Massachusetts in foreign climes rests They cannot stem the popularity of the messes with which modern man ruins the lining of his stomach. The pale and gaseous highball, the acid rickey, were too much for rum and molasses. Where can hot buttered rum be found in these degenerate days? It is a potion for strong men who fear not strong drink. Fear of drink is the characteristic of the twentieth century. Railway companies. commercial houses, conventionality condemn it, put it under the ban. He who earns a reputation as a "hard drinker" to-day is an infant sipping pap to the men who lived devout lives and died in the odor of sanctity and Medford Rum.

It is doubtful whether a proper drink of rum and 'lasses can be bought to-day A solid, respectable drink, "there isn't a headache in a barrel of it." When a hopeless old fogy insists on calling for it

As long as the lobster continues to

unblessed and menial service.

Archbishop FARLEY, in a speech on Monday evening, expressed satisfaction at having received information that the President had brought the divorce question before the Cabinet, with a view to dealing with it in some way which the Roman Catholic prelate did not specify. But how can the President and Cabinet interfere in the matter of divorce? Even if Congress was empowered to handle the question for the Union, what reason is there to suppose that it would deal with the matter more satisfactorily than the individual States have done? Congress represents the sentiment of the country, and that sentiment as respects divorce is expressed in State laws which in every State except two allow divorce on various grounds. What reason is there to suppose that Congress would do differently?

THE SUN recorded vesterday the fact that many immigrants to this country change their names to make them easier of pronunciation by taking the title of the street in which they live. Thus it has happened that many new Americans are called after the streets on the lower East Side. The principal interest in this new tendency is in its topographical limitation of a custom which earlier had a much broader scope. The cities of Europe used to provide the names by which the families of so many of our own immigrants are known. Thus Berlin, Strassburg and other cities with the addition of a syllable provided names, but these, it seems, are now giving place to the New York streets in which the foreigners settle. In most cases these street names are the patronymics of noted American The Ludlows, Clintons, De-LANCEYS and the like were first among New York's noted citizens of the past. Probably none of them ever imagined that its former fame was to be carried into the future through other means than their own descendants and the streets named after them.

It seems to be settled that there is at last to be an organzied opposition to the socalled theatrical syndicate by three of the managers outside its fold. These have earned the good will of the public through their achievements in the past. May they continue to prosper, and so may their rivals. The public is bound to benefit in any case. Competition is the life of other things than trade. May the comedians grow funnier and the tragedians more awful, the plays better and the audiences ever larger. Then managers, actors and public will all be happy. That is the condition of affairs which should exist in the theater if it takes half a dozen syndicates to accomplish it.

The number of candidates now coming up for examination for admission to our colleges indicates that the entering classes in all our Eastern colleges more especially will be unusually large this year. Thousands of students now go to the colleges with the prime motive of fitting themselves to meet the present demand for specially trained abilities in many departments of business and enterprise. Deficiency in that sort of training is now likely to be a handicap to a young man who must make his own way in the world. It is noteworthy also that never before was the number of young women who seek education in colleges for their especial benefit so great as it is this year.

The Check Rein in New York. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: As a visitor during the last nine months in New York, I would like to express my opinion regarding the way the horses are treated here. It seems almost impossible that educated people can drive behind a poor heast that can neither close its mouth nor move its head from the unnatural position in which it is

held by that inhuman device the check rein. have often seen them so in Central Park. They at least can fry to make themselves com fortable, but not so the willing horse, which has to suffer doubly from that, and all on account of the cruel check. Can nothing be done to stop this

land and all the prominent horse owners, this unsecessary harness was abolished years ago. I know of no better way of reaching the public than through the columns of THE Sun. I shall hope some day to see that you have taken this matter up seriously. D. M. G.

The Plan of Ostracizing the Divorced Opposed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to say in connection with "A Plan to Ostracize the Divorced." recenly discussed by you, that it does not appear to me to be the wisest procedure to nursue on the divorce problem, and should be Hiscouraged.

our neighbors as ourselves": therefore it would seem to me that the obligation referred to viz: "In order literally to fulfil the rule, would be forced to ignore socially not only closest friends, but in not a few instances kindred," would, if carried out, be to the mind of any fairminded person directly contrary to the teachings of the Church. Such an organization, instead of using the dras-tie measures it proposes, should use its efforts in elevating the mind, teaching people how to lead better lives and encouraging them to a higher The idea of promulgating such absurdity to the

minds of the coming generation will be morally degrading rather than purifying.

NEW YORK, June 18.

E. L. HOPPMAN.

# The Czar's Alleged Evil Genius

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How is it possible that a journal of your well known per apleacity speaks of the Czar of Russia as acting for himself independently?

If you do not know you can be assured by apply

ing to responsible sources that that monarch is der hyppotic influence by a medium (man) who is the tool of the bureaucracy, and that every ukase is a reflection of their will. The sooner the public is convinced of this, and it is a fact undisputed by those that have made searching inquiry, the sooner they will come to have pity for this nominal ruler and detestation for the gang which surnds and influences him.

### New York Sufficient to Itself. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Again New York is to enjoy a summer entertainment planned

lan't it about time to realize that New York does not need to take example of any foreign city, but is able to devise for itself better amusements than

any of them provide for summer or winter?
What would be the value of entertainment characteristic of those cities unless the same social and economic conditions existed here? Nobody would snobbish enough to urge the advantage of such NEW YORK, June 15.

### The Late Baron de Rothschild's Prediction. Baron Alphonse took a pessimistic view for some

years of the prospects of the enormously wealthy class. He said at Dinard when last staying there that the man worth £8,000 a year would be thought enviably wealthy by the rich before the twentieth century was well on toward middle age. His annual speech as chairman of the Northern Railway was alarmist. Burdens, he said, were being put rallways which they could not bear. He meant that the French Government played too much into the hands of railway servants, who want shorter hours and higher wages than can be afforded.

# Howell-That's one of those thought transfe

Powell-Is that so! Howell-Yes; he is a letter carrier.

The hotel has a weekly hop Where Ma and Sis abide. While Pa is weekly on the jump The money to preside.

## TAYCO-SAMA'S DREAM. World Polities From the Viewpoints of

Four Hundred Years Ago and Now. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: To Japan free hand in the Malay Archipelago and beyond, unrestrained intercourse with the Philippines and America and "Western" ships, guns and artisans with which to develop her resources.

To America, retention of the Philippines, the "open door" in Japan, joint control with the latter of the Pacific, the subordination of other European interests in the Orient to the nation then dominating America, and the official recognition of Christianity in the island empire.

These were the proposals made in 1593 by Tayco-Sama the Hidevoshi of Japanese legend to the Franciscan friar who tepresented Philip II. Even in the changeless East 313 years is a long time to wait for the fruition of a national policy, and yet, allowance made for variations in the names of men and things, is not the dream of Japan's first Emvirtually in process of realization to-day?

Those ancestral spirits to whose potent aid Admiral Togo modestly attributes so large a share in the destruction of the Russian fleet were Tayco-Sama's warrant for his sixteenth century ambition, as they are of so much of Japan's twentieth century belief in her manifest destiny.

When I was born," the Emperor gravely announced to the friar, "the sun shone full

"When I was born," the Emperor gravely announced to the friar, "the sun shone full on my breast, and when the diviners were consulted as to the meaning of this omen they replied that I was to be lord from the East to the West. One hundred and fourteen ages have passed, and in that time there has been no Emperor except myself who conquered and ruled all Japan, but I have reduced it all to my dominion."

When the centuries have brought to patient Nippon so much that was worth waiting for, is it likely that her people will distrust the fulfilment of the rest?

In those forgotten days Japan's "big stick," to be flourished in support of her transpacific ambitions, was a descent on Manila. Her solders were "the best in the world" (which was true then, as it is now); she could land 100,000 on Luzon in a few weeks, "although 10,000 would be enough" (which was, at least then, true); she had conquered Corea and was prepared to conquer China (which was also, at least then, true), and so on. She knew then, as now, to the last man what the resources of the "white" colony in the Philippines were, what were the difficulties in reenforcing the garrison from America, and even the discordant views of the local parties in Manila as to the course to be pursued toward her own demands. Also, as time passed, she shrewdly played the Powers of the day—Spain, England, Portugal, Holiand—one against the other, with a wisdom and absence of altruism which secured her 250 years of freedom from foreign interference.

In a word, had Tayco-Sama been as completely master of all Japan as he undoubtedly believed, or had Dayfu-Sama followed his great predecessor's plana as closely as he at first purposed doing, there would have been no battle of Manila Bay and our interest in Eastern matters would be to-day much less intimate. As it was, diplomacy averted a descent on Manila, the Spaniards succeeded in blocking Japan from acquirums a navy which could navigate across the Pacific in either direction, and at the end of twenty vears of alternate excite

now perfore them. Such delay would be a real and very serious injury to the interests of all the people of the city.

"If the act is unconstitutional and it shall ultimately be so decided, the fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may have acted in the meantime would not injure the plaintiff in any way.

lapsed with the visit of the first Japanese mission to America in 1611 and Vizcaino's resultant flasco.

Within a generation, however, Japan has now secured nearly, if not quite, all that her ancient hero dreamed of so long ago. Is there anything in the way of utility that she has forgotten to assimilate from Asia, Europe or America? Can the intelligence bureaus of Christendom collectively produce a knowledge of Japan and the Japanese comparable with their ministely minute knowledge of everything "white"? Is there any check, except Japan's own wise moderation, to her progressive supremacy in the Orient?

Does not our own uninterrupted tenure in the Philippines depend for the present on a continuance of that wise moderation and for the future upon the absence of any Japanese coalition which could cause us uneasiness on our Atlantic seaboard? In short, are not our Far Eastern possessions. Hawaii included, dependent now upon an alliance, tacit or admitted, either with Japan herself or with some other nation which, with us, shall be surely able to cope with what has become the greatest naval power of the Pacific?

And these are "the little brown men," the "Yankees of the East," we have been petting and patronizing for one-third of our national existence and one-thirtieth of theirs! Do we need them or they need us the more to-day?

Englewood, N. J., June 18.

# ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 19.

A Southern Demand for Protection. From the Manufacturers' Record of Baltim re When the dust raised by discussions suggested from Washington of the questions of supplies for the Panama Canal and other questions now being artested has passed away it will we think, he dis covered that the first shot has been fired in a re-newed campaign for the admission of raw ma-terials for industry free to talk country and for ting the South again into supporting a policy

ting the South again into supporting a policy at though he had the appearance of a man much younger. He stooped but little and his step was springly even after he looks as though the South is to be beguited. South. As this section is a product: of from ore, coal, lumber, pix from and other informal and ag required raw materials, it will, of course, as usual, he was accompanied always by be expected to hurran for every effort looking to its committing hara kirl by helping to give its in a two-wheeled dumpeart, drawn by rivals in other sections free raw materials from two of the test oxen in the State. shroad, while they contrive to keep protection on

The chance of the South lies in compelling other protection which others have enjoyed, the indusries which will consume our raw materials, and more convenient, with the completion of the Pan ama Canal, to the world markets for manufactured

To the Editor of The Sun Sir. I read with amazement and surprise the extract in The Sun his morning from the Springfield Republican that the eating of dandellons by cows gave the yellow color to the butter produced from their milk. What sort of an equine donkey is Gen. Sambo Bowles, that he lends his columns to the dis semination of this sort of misinformation.

What sort of a bovine inexpert or kinetic curl osity is the pseudo agriculturist who will promul-gate such a libel, not only on the lowing liber but also on the humble salad! Do not they know that cows invariably avoid the plant, the only

uses of which are as a diuretic or as a substitute for real coffee, known as dandellon coffee? Cows will sometimes in early spring cat enough wild garlie to give a distinct onlon taste to their of the Connecticut valley butter elsewhere than in

buttercups and dandellons and you will be nearer right. Samuel Bowles, the third of that lik. IN THE INTEREST OF TRUTH. BROOKLYN, June 17.

### The Lateran Holy Table. From the Tablet.

Like so many other relics, doubt has sometimes been cast on the authenticity of the Holy Table at st. John Lateran's. But it would seem as if the doubt rested on no stronger foundation than the mere absence of detailed historical proofs. It is probable, though not certain, that the Holy Table was brought to Rome by the Empress Helena, to-gether with the Holy Cross and other mementos of the Passion, and it is quite certain that in the tenth century the table had already been long pre rved in St. John's. It used to be kept at the high altar, whence it was transferred in the tenth century to the chapel of St. Thomas, and from there in the ighteenth century to the loggia in the apse, until it was finally moved by Pius IX, to its present shrine over the altar of the Biessed Sacrament. The table for rather the large part of it which is still preserved) is of cedar; it measures about five

From the London Spectator.

Mr. Hall of Leeds, who has done good service t all by calling attention to the superiority in physique of Jewish to Gertile children in Leeds, has published the reproductions of photographs of a group of ten year old Gentiles and of a group of year old Jews, and the pletures show that, if the eight children in each group fairly represent large numbers. English parents have much to learn from Jewish parents respecting the care of

The future has a rosy look.

We want to live in history.

Ambition holds her sway;

In youth's auspicious day.

But with the passage of the years

A brownstone house will do.

MCLANDBURGE WILLOW

### Left all to Methodist Missions. Lucretia A. Tooker, who died on June 7

in yesterday from Havana, were:

Bremen and Southampton:

Boulogne:

gress, Capt Harr and Mrs. Emilio Te Thomas Stevens.

at 318 East 118th street, made a will beat 318 East 118th street, made a will bequeathing all her cetate, save a couple of mementees, to the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Tooker left two brothers, three nieces and a nephew. To Charlotte L. Sullivan, a niece, she left an India shawl, and to Eliza J. Tooker, daughter of John B. Tooker, of 10 East Ninth street, a gold watch and chain and some pictures.

### BUTLER SUCCEEDS CRAIN. R. T. BOARD INTERVENES. Mayor McClellan's Choice of a New Tene-Its Counsel File Briefs in the Aldermen's

Intunction Suit.

(under the disguise of testing the constitu-

tionality of the recent legislation depriving

them of their holdup power) to tie up the

development of rapid transit in New York

city indefinitely and secure the present

subway monopoly as long as the litigation

can be kept alive, the court has granted

to George L. Rives and Boardman, Platt

& Soley, attorneys for the Board of Rapid

Transit Railroad Commissioners, the un-

usual privilege of enlightening the court's

conscience as to what is really behind this

Printed briefs were handed yesterday

to Justice Blanchard, before whom is pend-

ing the application of Wilcox for an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate

and Apportionment from acting on the new rapid transit routes, in which, among

other things, the counsel for the Rapid Transit Board say: "As the argument that the law depriving the Board of Aldermen of

power is constitutional will be fully pre-sented by the Corporation Counsel, it is unnecessary for us to elaborate upon it.

Opinions have been rendered to the same effect by Edward M. Shepard, Elihu Root, Judge Charles F. Brown, William C. DeWitt

and others."

The brief continues: "Not only will the interests of the city be injuriously affected by the granting of an injunction in this case, but the interests of the plaintiff will be in no respect advanced. We assume that the plaintiff theory is that it is con-

that the plaintiff's theory is that it is con-

trary to his interests as a taxpayer and to the interests of the city that any roads should be built until the constitutionality

of the act in question has been judicially determined. But even if an injunction

is not the slightest practical risk that any final step can be taken toward the building of a road until ample time has elapsed for a hearing before the Appellate Court.

Their act would be a mere nullity, and no rights whatever can possibly have accrued

to any third party under it."

In conclusion, the counsel respectfully

make the significant suggestion that if the court shall deny the motion for an injunction, thus refusing to hold the leg-

islation to be unconstitutional, and yet grant a stay pending an appeal to the Ap-

plaintiff in making this motion will have been accomplished. The rest of the volum-nous brief is taken up with citations of

ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

Cy Perkins Dressed Like a Beggar in Spite

of His Wealth.

NASHUA, N. H., June 20 .- After living for

vast possessions, L. Kilburn Perkins,

commonly known as Cv Perkins, is dead

Like Mr. Perkins, the sister and son wore

the oldest of clothes. They were ragged and ancient in style. Mr Perkins had a large amount of money in the Nashua banks and was the owner of considerable bank and railroad stocks. In addition to

this he was the owner of some of the most valuable tracts of timber land in New England. Besides the sister and son with whom he lived he is survived by a num-

TO BE MARRIED ON CRUTCHES.

Miss West, Dr. Hasbrouck's Bride-to-Be,

Broke Her Leg Not Long Ago.

rouck of 171 West Seventy-first street to

Miss Edna West of Greenwich . Conn., will

take place in Greenwich on June 26. Dr.

een married on June 10, but a week before

her fiancé had given to her and her leg was

broken.

Miss West has not entirely recovered and will be married at her home, as she is

The Seagoers.

Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg:

Arrivals by the North German Lloyd

teamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, in from

Gen. William Ames, John Wanamaker, M. P. Broughton, Gen. L. Victor Baughman, George V. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glidden, E. A. Philbin, Giuseppe Ridolfi, Bishop of Mexico City: Capt. Gerald Paget.

Sailing to-day by the Holland-America steamship Rotterdam, for Boulogne and

Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham, F. R. New-bold, Prof. G. C. Fiske, I. S. Y. Ivins, Mr, and Mrs. W. Scott Thurber, Dr. H. S. Upson, Prof. Severance, Dr. and Mrs. Damiel Stimson and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ringler.

Voyagers aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Prinzess Alice, in from

George M. Courts, the Countess Festetics, Louis Dohme, George Keppler, the Rev. and Mrs. P. Lyman Peet, the Countess Zedtwitz and J. H. Middlebrooks,

Arrivals by the Holland-America steam-ship Potcdam, from Rotterdam and

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Croffut, Louis Gari-baldi, Ward A. Gregory, Mrs. George L. Harrison, Dr. Herman Labrs, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cun-

Aboard the Ward liner Morro Castle,

Gen. Enrique Loinas of the Cuban Con-gress, Capt. Harrison Colby, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Terry, Edgar McCormack and

Hasbrouck and Miss West were to

day set for the marriage

still using crutches.

ber of nieces in Lowell and Worcester.

inous brief is taken up with citations

pellate Division, the very purpose

determined. But even if an injur should be denied at the present time.

inoffensive looking taxpayers' suit.

ant, but as amicus curiæ.

ment House Commissioner. Mayor McClellan has appointed Edmond The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Butler Tenement House Commissioner Commissioners, by leave of the Supreme to succeed T. C. T. Crain, who resigned Court, yesterday intervened in the suit three weeks ago. The Mayor has had against George B. McClellan and others, some difficulty in finding a good man who instituted in the name of Clermont H. would take the place, and in announcing Wilcox, not as a party plaintiff or defend-

the appointment yesterday he said: "I feel greatly relieved now that the Permission of this kind is granted only in appointment is made and that I have sucunusual cases involving great public interests, on which the conscience of the court | ceeded in finding so competent a man to needs enlightenment. As this case of Wilcox | accept it. Mr. Butler has been associated in tenes understood to be the case by which Tim Sullivan and the Board of Aldermen are,

ment house reforms with Robert W. de Forest, Mayor Low's Tenement House Commissioner, and with Thomas M. Mulry to whom the appointment was first offered by Mayor McClellan. He is in the real estate business and lives at 138 East 117th street. He is about 50 years old, and while a Democrat in politics is not a member of Tammany Hall. He is vice-president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a member of the State Board of Charities, secretary of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, member of the board of parole and chairman of the supply committee of Fresh Air Work and was recently appointed by Gov. Higgins a trustee of the State Hospital at Islip. The salary of his new office is \$7,500 a year. Mr. Butler will take charge of the department to-mor-

### DID MAN OR WIFE PERISH FIRST? On This Depends Size of Endowment of Andrews Institute For Girls.

In an action for the construction of the will of Wallace C. Andrews Supreme Court Justice Dowling will be called upon to determine whether Mr. Andrews or his wife died first in the fire that burned their home on April 7, 1899. Another point to be determined is whether Mr. Andrews's sister-in-law died before or after him. She

also perished in the fire.
Wallace C. Andrews left more than \$3,000. Wallace C. Andrews left more than \$3,000, not a will distributing about a sixth among various relatives, including Mrs. Gamaliel St. John, his sister-in-law. The rest he bequeathed to be formed into a trust corporation which should build and maintain an institution to be known as the

Andrews Institute for Girls.

Mrs. Andrews made a similar will at the same time, in which she ratified the trust "The act which is in question in this action seither constitutional or unconstitutional. f it is constitutional, then the Board of Her will, however, contained

different personal bequests.

Norman C. Andrews, a half brother of Wallace, and Emma H. Andrews and Edith Estimate and Apportionment ought not to be enjoined from dealing with the routes now before them. Such delay would be Logan, relatives, dispute the validity his will on the ground that under the laws of 1860 a testator leaving surviving a wife or child cannot bequeath more than half his estate to charity. The contestants assume that Andrews died first.

In behalf of the institute, which has been incorporated, it is contended that Andrews survived and that if the evidence is not clear the law will assume that the individual of

he stronger sex survived.
Surrogate Thomas held, on the evidence taken before a referee, that Andrews survived, and that the legacy to the institute was valid. Henry C. Wollman, in his opening argument in the Supreme Court yester-day, laid much stress on this fact and on the law's presumption that the husband survives in a common disaster where there trial will probably occupy the rest of the term.

### CAPT. TIGHE GOES TO COURT. Says His Trial and Conviction on Charges Were Illegal.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly, in Brooklyn years in a primitive manner despite his vesterday, granted a writ of certiorari in the case of Police Captain Robert A. Tighe of the Eighty-second (Borough Hall) precinct at his home in Brookline, N. H., near this against Commissioner William McAdoo. city. His demise closes the career of one Capt. Tighe in his papers states that he has of the most interesting characters in New been a member of the force for twenty-Hampshire. He was known to be worth seven years and that on Jan. 19 last charges over \$1,000,000, and yet in personal appearwere filed against him for conduct unbeance he resembled a beggar.

The direct cause of Mr. Perkins's death was an accident in which he had his hip coming an officer, neglect and disobedience of official orders, and failure to suppress broken several weeks ago. At that time discrelerly houses and poolrooms in the it was thought he would recover, but the shock was too great for his heart and expressions. treme age, and he gradually grew weaker until the end came. Mr. Perkins was over 85 years old, al-Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, while Deputy Commissioner Lindeley acted as prose-cutor. Many of the charges were dismissed but he alleges that although he proved that the remaining charges were without

foundation and that he was innocent, he to looks as though the South to be begulted to leading in the claimer for a revised tariff, and that the revision will be confined to placing raw materials on the free list at the expense of the South. As this section is a product of fron ore, coal, lumber, pig fron and other infertal and agricultural raw materials, it will, of course, as usual, be was accompanied always by his son says that he has demanded pay time and again, but that it has been refused. He also alleges that his trial and conviction were illegal. The writ of certiorari comwere illegal. The writ of certiorari com-mands the Police Commissioner to produce in court all the testimony taken at the trial. Capt. Tighe hopes to have the Commissioner's decision overruled and also to secure his three months pay. The Commissioner has twenty days in which to

## TAX SALE GOES ON TO-DAY. Last Week, for a Novelty, the City Did Not

Live on Borrowed Money. The tax sale will be resumed to-day in the City Hall. The section scheduled for The marriage of Dr. John Roswell Has- sale to-day by Comptroller Grout comprises the delinquent properties in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Tairteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards. It is not expected that the sale will be of much interest, as 75 per cent.

of the arrearages have been paid and the money is still coming in fast.

For the first time in many years the city did not have to borrow money last week by issuing income bonds to meet its ex-penses. The city does not begin to get its tax receipts until October and accordingly has to issue income bonds to pay its way for the first nine months of the year. It borrows in this manner between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000 every year. It is possible because of the large receipts for back taxes because of the large receipts for back taxes that the city will not have to borrow this

## FARLEY PRAISES WEST POINT. The Archbishop at the Sacred Heart Grad-

week either.

uating Exercises. In an address to the graduating class of Sacred Heart Academy, Manhattanville, yesterday morning, Archbishop Farley took occasion to commend to the young women the West Point Academy, "whose perfect discipline assures to the nation cadets, who, if they observe the rules, will be a credit to the institution and to their coun-

"I think I have called your attention heretofore to the discipline maintained at West Point," the Archbishop said, "and I am glad to have the opportunity to do so on this momentous occasion in your lives. Just as no cadet who lives up to the disin every sense, so the young women edu-cated in this institution can scarcely go wrong if they live up to the teachings re-ceived here. This academy is another West Point as far as discipline is concerned, and it is discipline and the observance of discipline that bring order, morally and materially."

materially. The exercises were held in the main hal of the institution, at 131st street and Convent avenue. There were some seventy

# ates in attendance.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20,-The class day exercises of Rutgers College class of '05 were held this afternoon. The gift of the class to the college was a complete electric lighting system for old Kirkpatrick Chapel.